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### CONTROL OF THE CHARITIES

Some of the Outrages and Crimes Resulting from the Present System.

A Record That Shows Nothing but Corruption, Varied by Occasional Instances of Blackest Crime-A Change Demanded.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Indianapolis Sentinel says that it is mere assumption to charge that the death of Blount at the insane hospital at Richmond was the effect of the partisan system now applied by the Democratic party to the benevolent institutions of this State. It avers that "incompetent, brutal men are liable to get into such positions under any system." and the inference from this is that one system is as good as another. If the killing of Blount were an isolated instance of brutality practiced by and involving only a single individual it might be described as an accident. But according to Hannon's affidavit (which I take to be substantially true, inasmuch as it has been corroborated in several important particu-lars), when Wood was kicking Blount to death, three other at-tendants, whose names Hannon gives as Thompson, Peterson and Morris, stood by, silently approving the crime. It is reasonable to infer that if familiarity with such scenes had not brutalized these men they would have interfered. It is simply incredible that any man with a spark of humanity left in him could have been an impassive witness to the kicking of a sick and helpless patient. If brutality to the inmates of the insane hospitals of this State is not a part of that "system" which the Sentinel would have us believe is as good as any other, why is it that every attendant who happened to be called into the room willingly became particeps criminis? If kicking is uncommon in the wards, surely one, at least, of the four attendants might have protested. These crimes have happened before, and under the system now in vogue they will happen again. It work as a vocation; in fine, a law which is rare, however, that the public hears shall make the repetition of the inthem. If the patient is killed the authorities endeavor to hush up the affair. In the Blount case the superintendent permitted Wood to resign and to depart. He also refused to call for a coroner's inquest. Two causes were assigned in the records of the hospital for the death of Blount, neither of them being true, the one on the hospital books averring asphyxia and the other, in the death certificate, averring pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. But the Blount case is not an "isolated instance." Several years ago Albert D. McConaby, a patient, was scalded to death in the hospital at Indianapolis. A false death certificate was issued and the body was shipped away from the city. But the matter leaked out through the confession of an inmate, and Dr. Wagner, the coroner, made an inquiry. The testimony of the authorities was painfully conflicting. As I now recall it, attendant testified that during his temporary absence from the bath-room, the patient turned the hot water upon himself. But in the face of this there was other evidence to show that the attendant took the hot-water key with him when he went out of the room. One of the physicians, ignorant of the hypothesis set up, said that the patient was suffering from general paresis, and the unavoidable inference from this was that he could not have turned the key had it been there. Out of this conflict of testimony one thing, how-ever, was certain: McConahy, as the cor-oner recorded, "died from the effects of a scald received Sept. 13, in a bath-tub, which was allowed to occur from a lock of vigilance on the part of the attendans in charge." It transpired that the attendant who was responsible for the death had been in the institution only a few days, and was totally inexperienced—a creature of the political debt-raying "system." After the inquest I telephoned to the hospital and asked if the attendant was still in the em-

ploy of the institution, and the reply came that he was. Whether he was discharged Not only are murders and manslaughters hushed up by the authorities, but attendants also combine to screen each other when charged with cruelty to patients. One witness testified before the House committee, which investigated the insane hospital at Indianapolis, in 1887, that he was informed when he entered the institution as an attendant that he was not supposed to tell anything he saw going on. He said also that when a patient was "broken in" attendants were sent out of the ward to give the alarm in case an officer of the hospital should appear. Their procedure was as deliberate and ingenious as it was brutal. Mr. Johnson, secretary of the State Board of Charities, says that, according to the "breaking-in" theory, "any violence short of actual fracture of bones is permissible. merely taking the precaution that the marks left by the kicks, slaps and knockdown blow, shall be, as far as possible, on those parts of the patient's body that are covered with clothing," and this fact is also in evidence. Dr. Fletcher says that pieces of rubber hose are often used as effective instruments for administering punishment that will es cape detection. If patients complain, their brutal overseers "take it out" of them, and this, perhaps, is the motive of Wood's crime. Dr. Wells testified before the Mayor of Richmond that when he entered Blount's room on the night preceding the murder, he found Wood holding Blount down by the arms, and that Blount complained that Wood had used him "ungentlemanly," a statement which Wood denied, and which probably Wood did not forgive. By this method of treating patients a reign of terrorism is established, so effective that, as Dr. Fletcher once told me, not one in twenty of the cases ever comes to light. These attendants are appointed under a system which the Senti-nel regards so complacently, and which I shall briefly describe.

The present mode of managing the insane hospitals of Indiana was born of a financia and political job. Prior to 1883 John E. Sullivan, who kept a butter and poultry store in Indianapolis, and who is now a defaulter to Marion county and an outlaw in Canada, furnished some oleomargarine as butter to the insane hospital. Thereupon the board of trustees deducted \$476.25 from his account. He was determined to have his revenge, and he became the chief mover in the passage of the Brown bill of 1883, by which the appointment of the trustees was taken from the hands of the Repub lican Governor and vested by the Demo-cratic Legislature in itself. The notorious Harrison board was then elected. The purpose of this bill was not to reform the benevolent institutions of the State, but to make places for Democratic pet-house politicians and political deadbeats who had claims of a questionable character upon the Democratic members of the Legislature. The fruits of this legislation were soon apparent. Mr. Sullivan was paid \$476.25 by the new board, which could have known nothing of the character of the butter be had furnished to their predecessors, and he was thereafter given con-tracts with the hospital for butter and poultry in the sum of more than \$25,000. At one time when he was furnishing produce to the asylum one of the trustees of that institution was in his employ. It was shown by the legislative investigation that he obtained contracts at various times when he was neither the lowest nor the best bidder; that his butter was almost uniformly bad, and that on occasions it contained maggots. This maggoty butter was shown to Dr. Harrison by one of the storekeepers, but he merely remarked, "John is our friend," and the butter was served out in the wards. According to the testimony of Dr. Fletcher Harrison said that Sullivan was endeavoring to black-mail him into accepting more produce than the contract called for, and that Sullivan had also threatened to make charges against Fletcher

As a second result of the new legislation, the institution was filled by the satellites of the board and of the Democratic legis-lators who elected them. Boone county, the residence of Dr. Harrison, was liberally represented in appointments, and many Democratic State Senators, including Green Smith, Faulkner, and others, readily found places for relatives or favorites. During the first four years of Dr. Harrison's administration, 648 changes were made among the employes of that institution. This meant one of two things, either the men were removed because they were grossly incompetent, or, if they were efficient, then that the pressure for place was too strong to be resisted. In either event, the fact is a blistering commentary upon the "system." The experience of Dr. Fletcher, the superintendent, was pathetic. He had the good of the institution at heart

KRCRUK, Ia., Oct. 31.—This was the lad day's session of the International Bee-kee ers' Association: The following office were elected: P. H. Elwood, Starkville, Y., president; Engene Secor, Forest Cit Ia., vice-president; C. P. Dadant, Ham ton, Ill., secretary; Ernest R. Root, Medin O., treasurer. Albany, N. Y., was chose as the place of next meeting.

Deserving of Confidence,

There is no article which so richly deserve the entire confidence of the community Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering and colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

and was devotedly attached to his profession, which he studied deeply as a science and which he applied skillfully as an art. But at every step he was hampered by the Democratic board of trustees, whose appointee he was The board, which, by law, confirmed hisselection of subordinates, were in a position to dictate. He protested again and again. In one of his reports to the board he said: "I was not able to make all the changes provided by you at the October meeting. To have done so would have been injurious to the hospital." have been injurious to the hospital."
Again, he says: "There are a large number
of persons demanding places in the hospital, and if any changes are desired by the board I hope they will be made at this meeting, and that a rule be adopted that may stand as an answer to all future applicants that no change will be made ex-cept for violation of rules or incompetency." Think of the condition of affairs when the superintendent is compelled to imperatively address the board as follows:
"I would ask you to establish one rule at once: never to keep in the pay of the hospital a person who is useless, and under no circumstances to part with one who is valuable." No matter how well intentioned and amiable the superintendent may be, so long as these institutions are looted by partisan boards of trustees, just so long will the management be disgraced by incompetency and brutality. Dr. Fletcher said recently, in an interview: "The trustees, who are case-hardened politicians, are ignorant of the duties to be performed, and they use their power to find places for political helpers who are generally men of vicious habits. I have always maintained that these positions should be filled under civil-service rules, the places to be given only to those who, under examination, show themselves to be worthy and capa-He also recommends an increase in

the salary of the attendants.

The people of Indiana demand a change embodying these suggestions. They demand such a law as was passed by the Republican House of Representatives of Indiana in 1887—a law abolishing that system by which public place is treated as private plunder; a law which makes merit and character the sole test of appointment, and which prevents the selection of raw, inexperienced men who cannot control their tempers, and who treat the vagaries of the insane as personal affronts to themselves; a law which will secure to the hospital skilled physicians and trained nurses, and which will discourage the employment of all who do not intend to follow hospital work as a vocation; in fine, a law which famy of Blount's murder impossible. am confident that the Republican party will pass such a measure if it shall have the opportunity. It is pledged to it by deed and word. I am equally sure that the Democratic party will not. In 1885 the Democratic State Senate rejected a law of this character introduced by Mr. Foulke. In its platform this year the Democratic party felicitates merely the people upon the establishment of a new board of charities, and proposes nothing. The new board of charities does not control the appointment either of the trustees or of the subordinates, and it has not the power of removal. Its value is, therefore, slight. It is merely a board of supervision. The Democratic Legislature which established this board had the power to go further and to make a radical reform in the management of the benevolent institutions, but it refused to do so. It elects to stand by the present system, and with it it must OLIVER T. MORTON. Indianapolis, Oct. 31.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES DEAD

Judge Caldwell Says They Were Killed by the Act Lately Passed by Congress.

Important Ruling in a United States Circui Court Upholding Iowa's Prohibition Law-Interstate and Intrastate Commerce.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 31.—The opinion o Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, in the original package case of H. M. Van Vliet, of Iowa, was filed to-day. It discusses all the questions raised and extends over more than fourteen large typewritten pages. The court holds that the act of Congress and the laws of the State are valid. The following are some of the salient points in the opinion: "By the act of Congress the right which the importer previously enjoyed of selling liquor in the original package in the State where the transit ended, regardless of the laws of such State, is taken away, the act declaring that the liquor 'shall upon its arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such

After citing the authorities and the act of Congress, the opinion proceeds: "It wil be observed that by the terms of the act the original package, 'upon arrival' in the State, is put on the same footing with largest movement on record. Imports here liquors produced in the State. The original package, 'upon arrival' in the largest movement on record. Imports here also show an increase over last year of inal package, when it arrives within the State where the transit terminates, is at once reduced to the rank of domestic liquor, enjoys no privileges not enjoyed by domestic liquor, and is subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as domestic liquor. Now, there never was any question of the right to prohibit the sale of liquor produced in the State and the laws for this purpose were constitu-tional. These laws were in full force at the date of the passage of the act of Congress, and that act having in legal effect abolished original packages on their 'arrival' within the State by placing them on the same footing with liquor produced within the State, they are as much amenable to the State law as if they had never existed in the form of original packages. \* \*

"Congress may regulate interstate com-merce, but not intrastate commerce. It may regulate commerce among the States, but not in the States. The State may reg-ulate purely internal, but not interstate commerce. The act is drawn in view of those settled principles. It protects the interstate transportation of liquor until its arrival in the State where the transit is to end, and no longer. Upon its arrival in the State the act of Congress declares that it shall be subject to the laws of the State. \* \* 'It is said the Supreme Court declared these laws to be unconstitutional in so far as they prohibited the sale of liquors by the importer or his agent in the original packages, and that Congress could not, in the language of the learned counsel, 'vivify a dead statute.' There are two answers to this contention. The first is that the act of Congress relegates the original packages of the liquor on its arrival in the State to the laws of the State, passed in the exer cise of its police powers, and there is not now, nor ever has been any doubt of the validity of those laws. It is not the laws of the State, but the original package that is dead. The obvious design and intention of Congress was to withdraw at once the protecting shield of interstate commerce from original packages of liquor the mo ment they entered the State where their transit was to end by placing them on the footing of liquor produced in the State and declaring they be subject to the same laws. That is what the Supreme Court, as I construe their opinion, had said Congress might do, and it is what it did do in language that admits of no evasion or discussion."

Another Fatal Tunnel Wreck in Kentucky. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31 .- Another wreck occurred yesterday morning on the Cincinnati Southern railway, at tunnel No. 26, in Kentucky, in which conductor Lew Newman was killed. The first section of a train pulled out from Somerset, closely followed by the second, going faster. When the tunnel was reached the first train stopped, and the second dashed into it, crushing the caboose and several cars. Several men were seriously injured.

KECKUK, Ia., Oct. 31 .- This was the last day's session of the International Bee-keepers' Association: The following officers were elected: P. H. Elwood, Starkville, N. Y., president; Engene Secor, Forest City, Ia., vice-president; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., secretary; Ernest R. Root, Medina, O., treasurer. Albany, N. Y., was chosen

There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs

GREAT BUSINESS REVIVAL

Trade in October the Largest of Any Month in the History of the Country.

Dun & Co. Report Unusual Activity in the Leading Industries-Export Movement the Greatest on Record-Fewer Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The approach of elections has caused some slackening of trade at many points, which is obviously temporary. At a few cities, notably St. Louis, there is observed reaction from the great activity which prevailed just before the new tariff went into effect, demand for the time having been satisfied by dealings in anticipation of that measure. But at nearly all cities trade continues remarkably large, and the payments through all clearing-houses outside of New York for the month of October will probably be the largest ever recorded in any month, exceeding those of last October by about 15 per cent. and those of last May. which were \$2,037,000,000, and the largest ever known, by about 10 per cent. Foreign trade for the month will certainly prove much the largest ever known, and

the great industries are all unusually active. Boston notes increasing capacity by the largest woolen-mills. Manufacturers are paying advanced prices for wool. Hides are lower, but leather very firm. Philadelphia reports wool very firm and the trade healthy and promising; a greater trade than ever before in paper, stationery. printing and leather products. At Chicago receipts of grain fall below last year's, and hides and wool a third, but cured meats and dressed beef show an increase. The dry goods and clothing trades surpass last year's and the shoe trade, as well, though lately less active. St. Louis finds trade perceptibly weaker, with retail trade fairly active, but feverish. Cleveland notes good trade, except in clothing, and manufacturers busy; Detroit, good trade active manufacturing; Milwaukee, steady and trade improving with cooler weather; St. Paul, very good trade; Minne-apolis, a flour output of 175,000 barrels and wheat receipts of 2,000,000 bushels; Kansas City, a satisfactory trade, and Denver fair. At the South business is thriving. New Orleans reports large receipts of sugar and rice, and good prices, though baling cotton is hindered by weather; but at Galveston trade improves with better weather, and

orders are free. It may be said, moreover, that reports as to the collections throughout the country are more satisfactory. There is scarcely a mention of complaint of tardiness. The money markets are about as last reported, though firmer, with a sharpdemand at Boston; firm, but easier, at Philadelphia; still tight at Chicago; scarce, at 7 to 8 per cent., at St. Louis; somewhat stringent, with large demand, at Cleveland and Detroit: strong, at 7 per cent., at Milwankee; tight at Savannah, and with good demand at Denver, but easy at Kansas City, and easier, in spite of the demand at New Orleans. The rates at New York have varied widely.

The demand for the interior does not cease.

The great industries are doing more, on the whole, than at any time in the past.

While iron production is at the maximum and the market at Philadelphia is "very and the market at Philadelphia is "very mixed," iron seems stronger and steel weaker. Best foundry iron is unchanged here, at Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, but Bessemer iron is weak at Pittsburg, with steel rails 50 cents lower. Disagreements in the association are reported, and the market here is demoralized, with sales reported at \$29 at mill. In bar and plate-iron large orders are less frequent, but the mills are busy on small orders which are active. Copper is sold by ontside holders at 16.62 cents; tin is steady at 21.50 cents, and lead strong at 5.90 cents. October trade in coal was below expectations, but an advance of 10 cents in price has been ordered and the output for November fixed at 3,250,000 tons. put for November fixed at 3,250,000 tons. otton is 4 cent lower, with goods unchanged and in active demand, and takings by Northern spinners fully up to last year's. The packing business is heavy and prices of pork products steady, with hogs to cents per one hundred pounds lower. Speculation has not been remarkably active in breadstuffs, though wheat is 120 higher on sales of 22,000,000 bushels, and

corn has risen 134c on sales of 9,000,000; oats being 34c stronger also. Oil has declined about 312c on small trading. But the general average of prices, because of the advance in breadstuffs, potatoes and dairy products, is a fraction higher than a week ago, and 8.6 per cent higher than a year ago. This accounts, in part, for the enormous volume of exhanges throughout the country, but there remains an apparent increase of over 6 per cent. in the volume of business, exclusive of the difference in prices. The exports from this port for four weeks have been \$10,000,000 larger in value that last year, when the October exports for the whole country were nearly \$98,000,000, \$15,000,000, so that the aggregate for the month may reach \$80,000,000.

The business failures during the last seven days number 218, as compared with 225 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 261.

### EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dr. Peters Convinced that Mrs. Pettit Died of Poison Given the Day of Her Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31.-The main hope of the State in the case against W. F. Pettit seems to be in the testimony of the experts who analyzed portions of the body of Mrs. Pettit. They expect to establish the fact that death was the result of strychnine and that this poison was given at different times. Dr. Peters was upon the stand again to-day. The liver of Mrs. Pettit weighed thirty ounces, and in analyzing one-third of it one twenty-fifth of a grain of strychnine was found. In the stomach and intestines was found .503 of a grain of sulphate of strychnine. Three months ago, on or der of the prosecutor, the heart, half of the brain, half of the liver and the spleen were turned over to Walter Haines, of Rush Medical College, at Chicago. The witness said that death on Wednesday was not the result of strychnine given on either Sunday or Tuesday. Strychnine can be found in the body one year after death from this poison; but as Mrs. Pettit died on Wednesday the poison given before that day would not be found in the body. The poison found, therefore, was given on the day of her death. She did not have malaria, because the liver and spleen were not enlarged, and she did not have fever. Several hypothetical questions were asked Dr. Peters, the defense objecting to his answering, on the ground that he was not competent to judge, but the court overruled these objections. After examining the remains of Mrs. Pettit he concluded that death was not the result of any disease, and after making the chemical analysis, he was positive that death was the result of strychnine poisoning. The chloroform administered to relieve the convulsions, is not a poison in tetanic convulsions, the result of strychnine poisoning. Then followed a description of the effects of different poisons, showing that Mrs. Pettit did not show symptoms of any kind of poison except strychnine. A strychnine convulsion comes all at once, in

On cross-examination it was stated that Pettit did not know anything about exhuming the body when it was done, nor about the analysis being made, and had no person at either place to represent him. Pettit had since made a demand for portions remaining of the liver to have analyzed, but it had been refused. The attempt made by the defense to confuse the witness upon any one point failed. The prosecutor, when Dr. Peters was emplyed to make the examination, told him to look for traces of strychnine or brusia. At present Dr. Peters has only a portion of the brain. Death could not have resulted from congestive chills, because there was no acute malaria poisoning. The family physician was thoroughly vindicated in the doses of medicine he prescribed.

HE FELT RUN DOWN,

But Is Now Sound and Well in Every MODEL

GUN WA CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO.: For some time past I have been "feeling run down," as the saying goes; but after taking your wonderful Herb Remedies for general debility for a little time I find myself feeling 100 per cent. better, and know now that I am well and in sound health in every particular. I am eating heartily and feel just right all over. Publish this, that others suffering as I was may find a cure.

FRANK BURTON, 346 North East street.

The Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies cure CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, PILES, DYSPEPSIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, TAPE-WORM, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CONSTIPA-TION, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES, BLOOD POISONING (no matter from what cause), and all Nervous Diseases.

Call and ascertain your condition. It costs you nothing for consultation or

PARLORS OPEN SUNDAY from 10 to 12 m., 1 to 4 p. m. Call or address

CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO. 25 West Washington Street,

GUN WA

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum INDIANAPOLIS - - - - - INDIANA.

SHETLAND PONY GIVEN AWAY

plaint, catarrh, rhoumatism, etc. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.
Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six
for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DANBURY HAT 23 West Washington St.

SATURDAY BARGAINS.

Will buy choice of another lot of the latest Fall Style

HATS

That are regular \$2 Hats.

DANBURY HAT

Hatters and Furnishers,

acknowledged that he had been mistaken. This was a serious error to make, but other-

23 West Washington St.

wise he did not become confused. Signs in the Air.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The News undertakes to answer Blaine's South Bend speech and squeaks out, "There has been no cheapening of prices here that has not taken place elsewhere in the civillized world," which may be so, but at the same time it omits to state the fact that workingman of this country receives, on an average, more than twice the compensation for his work that his competitor abroad gets. This, however, is a practical age. We want bread and butter, comfortable homes and good clothes; and the fact is we have them to an extent in this country un-known in any foreign land, and we have them under a protective policy to an extent unknown in this land previous to adoption of that policy; and the facts as we have them are all against this free-trade, self-exalted editor and self-appointed Democratic advocate. Bynum may rant and pump free-trade wind into the ears of his listeners until the veins of their legs burst, and they have to run for their lives, and the News may still squeak, "the tariff is a tax." but sensible voters know better. The signs are in the air, and the feeling in the bones of Republicans that next Tuesday they are to triumph throughout the country as they never have since 1872, and there is not a Republican in Marion county or the State of Indiana but what ought to want a part of the credit for the victory.

What young men of this day want in the Democratic party is a mystery to the writer. Old men may vote the ticket from force of habit and out of respect to dead leaders, but why young men should stay with a party that hangs around political grave-yards in the hopeof resurrecting dead issues to vote on them again is not easily explained; and the probability is that many a young man who has hitherto stood and worked with the party of dead issues in this State will come to his senses in the election booths next Tuesday and break the spell by voting the Republican ticket straight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.

What He Says "Goes."

Secretary Noble very properly has denied the application of Mayor Grant for a new of New York. The Secretary gives good reasons why there should be no recount. It seems that although requested to do so, the Mayor sent no evidence to Washington to controvert the federal census, but merely demanded that the police count be recognized. This is political census buncombe that had better depart with the high-prices

Brice's Encouraging Predictions.

The most reassuring news that comes from Major McKinley's district is Calvin S. Brice's prophecy that McKinley will be defeated. There seems to be some perversity in politics which makes them go contrary to Mr. Brice's predictions.

Rub the Gums Well

With Sozodont when they become spongy or detached from the necks of the teeth. Let them bleed freely and so recover their tone and health. This Sozodont is the best remedial agent for diseased gums and teeth. Try and learn.

Covered with Scales. Awful Spectacle. Cured in Five Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the first of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, ac-companied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed mean-while, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the county, but with-out aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the

newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, until I had been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I know of a great many who have taken the Remedies, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Cuticura Resolvent The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp,

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and only skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE. The defense got Dr. Peters to positively say that the strychnine color test was "blue, purple and violet," and then proved from standard authorities upon poisons that it is "blue, violet and purple." The witness Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.



Our plan on the pony will be this: placed in our show-window a large gourd that

DANBURY HAT CO., HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

23 West Washington Street.

was raised by Wm. Selking. The one guessing nearest to the number of seeds it contains will be given the pony on New Year's day.

23 West Washington St.

LIZZIE BUTLER

Is its name, and it is a little darling. It will follow you anywhere on the street, around the yard, upstairs, or anywhere. Come, boys and girls, to see the pony.

SATURDAY BARGAINS.

\$1.98

Will buy choice of 20 dozen wide band

STIFF HATS

In small curled and flat brims. This is the Hat that has had the big sale this season.

You will find in this lot regular \$2.50 and



\$3 goods.

## The Century Magazine in 1891.

The recent remarkable serial suc- | miles of which was over ground never cesses of this magazine,—the famous War Papers, Kennan's Siberian Articles, and the Life of Lincoln, -will be continued in the coming volume (the forty-first) by "The Gold Hunters of California," a series of separate illustrated papers on the gold fever of '49, telling of the discovery of gold, the movement to California (by survivors of various expeditions), life in the mines, the Vigilance Committees (by the chairman of both committees). and many other incidents of that exciting period, including a paper by General Frémont.

Another notable feature will be the publication of extracts from advance sheets of the Talleyrand Memoirs soon to be issued in book-form in Paris, the manuscript of which has been secretly preserved for more than half a century,—to be printed first in an American magazine.

before traveled by a white man; "Personal Traits of Lincoln," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay; "Adventures of War Prisoners," experiences of Union and Confederate soldiers during the civil war; "American Newspapers," described by noted journalists; "American and English Frigates in the War of 1812"; "Indian Fights and Fighters," by officers who served with Custer, Mackenzie, Crook and Miles; "The Court of the Czar Nicholas," by an ex-minister to Russia; suggestive papers on the Gov-ernment of Cities; a series of engravings of noted pictures by American Artists; the "Present-Day Papers," by Bishop Potter, Seth Low, and others. Fiction includes "The Faith Doctor," a serial novel of New-York life by Edward Eggleston; "The Squirrel Inn"by Frank R. Stockton, and novelettes and short stories by nearly all Other interesting serials include the leading writers, Joel Chandler "An American in Tibet," papers | Harris, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Brandescribing a remarkable journey, 700 | der Matthews and many others.

The November Number,

which begins the new volume, contains opening chapters of several important serials, including General John Bidwell's account of "The First Emigrant Train to California" (1841), "An American in Tibet," "Early Victories of the American Navy," and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," a delightful illustrated novelette by F. Hopkinson Smith. Also "Life in the White House in the Time of Lincoln" by Col. John Hay, "On the Andersonville Circuit" by an ex-Union prisoner, "How London is Governed," "The Printing of The Century," two complete stories, etc. Nearly one hundred illustrations. Ready everywhere Nov. 1st. Begin subscriptions with November; \$4.00 a year, single numbers 35 cents. Subscribe through dealers and postmasters, or send remittance directly to the publishers.

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